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WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

VOTED "STATE BIRD" (Bulletin No. 4) BY FIVE SOUTHERN STATES, A BEADY-EYED MOCKINGBIRD PERCHES LIKE A HAT ORNAMENT ON THE GLOSSY HEAD OF ITS PAL, AN IRISH SETTER

Bulletin No. 1, March 20, 1950

Hong Kong Wedged Between China and Sea

THE recent recognition by Great Britain of communist China focuses attention on the ticklish position of the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. Hemmed in by the South China Sea on one side and by the masses of Red China on the other, Hong Kong is one of the few Western holdings left in its part of the world.

During World War II or soon afterward, Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Portugal relinquished all extraterritorial rights and privileges in China. In 1945, France gave up its long-term lease of Kwangchowan, on the Chinese mainland near the island of Hainan. There remain Portugal's Macau and British Hong Kong.

A Great Port of the Orient

This century-old outpost of the British Empire comprises the island of Hong Kong, the peninsula of Kowloon jutting from the China mainland across a narrow channel-harbor, and the New Territories which extend northward from Kowloon. It covers an area of nearly 400 square miles. The colony was established in 1841 when China ceded the first land.

The colony has British military and naval stations and is an important center of commerce in the East. A free port, it handles much steamer traffic with countries to the north and south, as well as shipments by steamers and junks upriver to Canton. A railway on the mainland, 111 miles long, connects Hong Kong with Canton. In all, more than 30,000 vessels normally enter and clear the port each year. It has handled more than 50,000,000 tons of merchandise annually.

Twice in recent years Hong Kong has been like a portal to nowhere. First the Japanese held the China mainland, including Canton, long before taking Hong Kong itself. Then the Chinese communists controlled the colony's inland trade area. British recognition of the new regime may help remove the barriers to commerce.

Before British Law—Pirates

But business has gone on as usual. Since the communist encroachment began, half a million Chinese have crowded into Hong Kong for protection. The colony's normal population of more than a million has doubled. As a result, Hong Kong is perhaps more congested than any other part of densely populated China. Many poverty-stricken Chinese have been maintained in camps under British supervision. More than 100,000 lived on junks and sampans in the harbor, and favorite sleeping nooks of some 25,000 were the sidewalks of the island city of Victoria.

Hundreds of China's wealthiest citizens—merchants and business men—live in palatial homes on the Peak. But before the coming of British law commerce was hamstrung by pirates. Posing as peaceful farmers when not at sea, these merciless plunderers developed an effective system for boarding passing sailing ships. A cable was stretched between two pirate junks.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER APRIL 27, 1943, POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.
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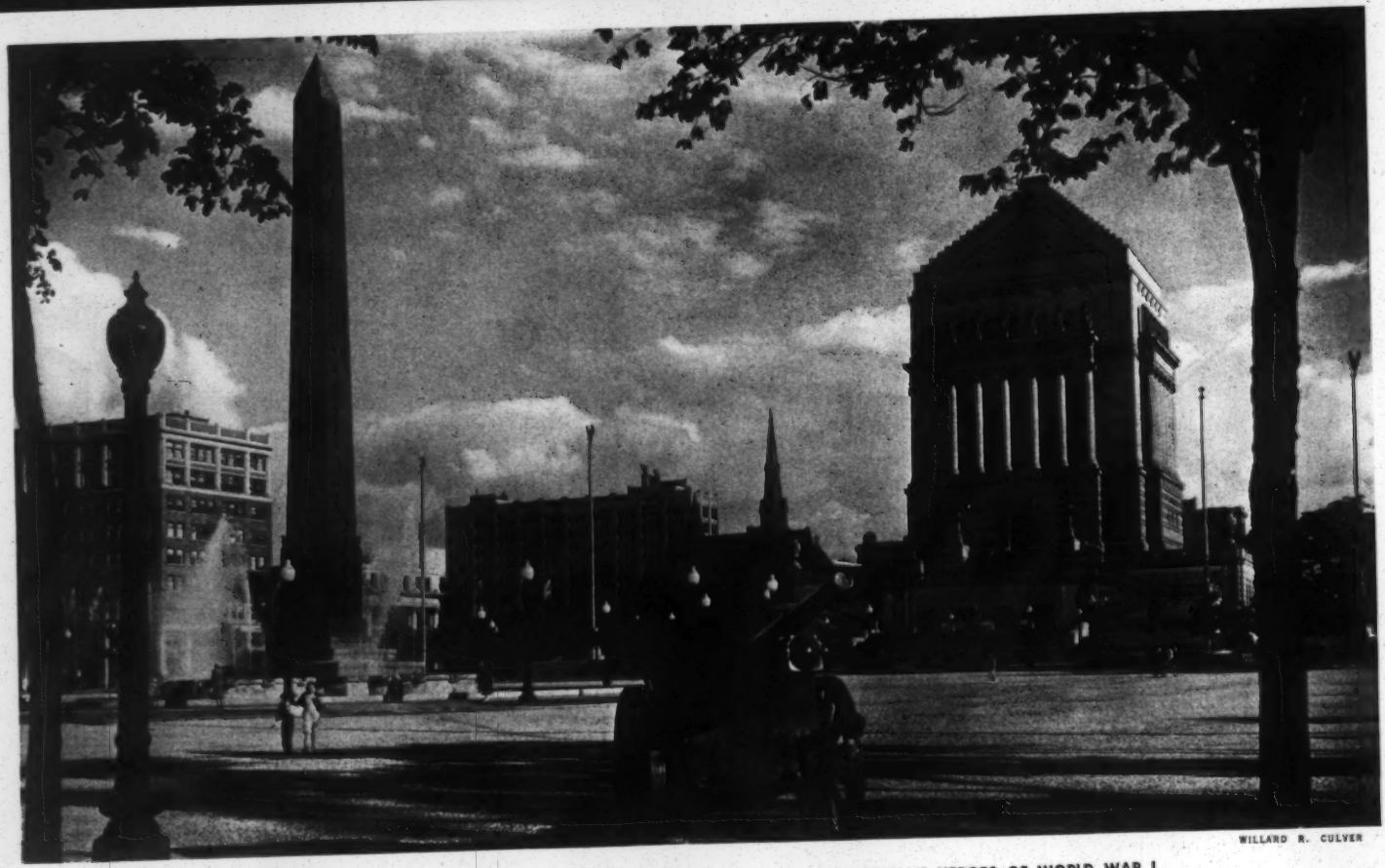

WILLARD R. CULVER

NEAR THE HEART OF INDIANAPOLIS, THE MEMORIAL PLAZA HONORS INDIANA'S HEROES OF WORLD WAR I

Imposing buildings, diverse in architectural style, rise on the Memorial Plaza of the capital city of Indiana (Bulletin No. 3). The pillared building (right), of Indiana limestone, is the main shrine of the five-block group. In it are displayed historic flags and portraits of famous Allied military leaders.

Denmark to Honor Weaver of Fairy Tales

NEXT June lovers of fairy stories—old and young—can pay homage to the world's most famous spinner of these well-loved tales at the Hans Christian Andersen Festival at Odense, Denmark.

The three-day celebration will begin on June 23. Players from the Royal Theater of Copenhagen will present Andersen's "Liden Kirsten." Pageants, a children's ballet, a regatta, concerts, and fireworks will round out the festivities.

Dates from Pre-Christian Times

Visitors to Odense may see the cottage where Andersen was born. Now a museum, it is filled with mementos of the life he described as "a beautiful fairy tale, happy and full of interest . . . written by God's finger." In reality, his childhood was one of crushing poverty and neglect. The whole family lived in a single room of the five-room cottage.

Odense, Denmark's third-largest city (92,436), on the island of Fyn (Fünen), is reputed to be the oldest in the nation. History first mentions it in 987 when it became a Christian bishopric. It is known to date from pre-Christian times because its name is a corruption of Odin's Vi—meaning "home of Odin," chief of the old Norse gods.

Half-timber, tile-roof houses border narrow, twisting streets in the section where Andersen was born in 1805. Their casement windows and peaked gables might have been models for the pictures in the famous tales.

The church of St. Canute (Knud) is another evidence of the city's venerable past. Built about 1300, it is Gothic in style. It stands on the site where King Canute (nephew of Canute the Great who ruled Denmark and England) was murdered in 1086.

In spite of the churches, the medieval buildings, and the Odense Tower —second in height in Europe only to the Eiffel Tower in Paris—Odense is chiefly noted as Andersen's birthplace. Since his death in 1875, as many as 40,000 people, some from as far away as Japan and India, have come yearly to Odense to see his home.

Left Home to Seek Fortune in Copenhagen

Andersen's fairy tales have been translated into 35 languages, including Arabic, Chinese, Hebrew, and Japanese. More copies of them have been sold than of any other book ever written except the Bible. One of the most famous, "The Ugly Duckling," reminds children that its author was poor, beaten, and ugly as a child, but grew to be as loved, as beautiful, and as admired as the white swan.

Hans learned to read and write at a charity school. At 14, with only a little money, he went to Copenhagen (Kobenhavn) to seek his fortune on the stage. He was not successful in that field, but he made friends who helped him get an education, and he won fame as an author. A grant from the king enabled him to travel. In England he became a friend of Charles Dickens. His writings were appreciated abroad earlier than they were in his native Denmark.

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When the prow of a vessel to be seized struck the cable, the pirate boats automatically swung along either side of the victim.

With the coming of steamships, this picturesque practice was abandoned. The pirates then booked passage on the steamers and, at a prearranged time, would overcome the officers and sail the ship into a secluded bay for looting.

While the pirate raids are now past history, many of the ships plying these waters still have heavy iron grilles to protect the first-class quarters and the bridge, while the ship's officers go heavily armed against possible emergency.

NOTE: Hong Kong may be located on the National Geographic Society's map of Southeast Asia. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For further information, see "Trawling the China Seas," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1950; "Hong Kong Restored" (9 photographs), April, 1947; "Today on the China Coast," February, 1945*; "1940 Paradox in Hong Kong," April, 1940; and "Hong Kong—Britain's Far-flung Outpost in China," March, 1938*. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

J. CHARLES THOMPSON

ABERDEEN, A FISHING TOWN ON HONG KONG ISLAND, IS A FAR CRY FROM ITS SCOTTISH NAMESAKE

Bulletin No. 3, March 20, 1950

Indiana Marks Sesquicentennial of Territory

INDIANA, 19th state to enter the Union, observes a sesquicentennial this year. It was on July 4, 1800, that government began in Indiana Territory.

Established with fewer than 1,000 settlers, Indiana Territory was far larger in area than the state it became, which covers 36,291 square miles. It was formed from a division of the Northwest Territory—"the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio"—which the Continental Congress had set up in 1787.

Harrison Appointed First Governor

By 1800, Congress had made Ohio—an eastern segment of the Northwest Territory—a separate unit for civil government. It then created Indiana Territory from that area of the old Northwest Territory which is now Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and eastern Minnesota.

President John Adams appointed Virginia-born William Henry Harrison first governor of Indiana Territory. In January, 1801, Harrison arrived at Vincennes on the Wabash (illustration, next page) to take up his duties. He later led the settlers at Tippecanoe and in other important victories over the Indians, and became the nation's ninth president.

The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 was divided for administrative purposes and the big northern section added to Indiana Territory. For more than a year, tiny Vincennes ruled most of America—from Ohio to the Rockies and from the Great Lakes almost to the Gulf of Mexico.

Historians have claimed that this was more United States land than has been governed from any other place except Washington. But the glory was short-lived. In 1805, Louisiana was given a government of its own and Michigan was sliced from the north part of Indiana Territory. Four years later, Illinois Territory was taken from Indiana.

The first settlers of Indiana Territory traveled over the mountains from Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas. They built their cabins in the south, along the Ohio and the lower Wabash. They prospered on the fertile farmlands and when, in 1813, they moved their capital to Corydon, 20 miles by trail from Louisville, Kentucky, their number had increased to 30,000.

Origin of Nickname Is Obscure

The population had jumped to 75,000 by late 1816 when Indiana became a state. In Civil War days there were a million and a half Hoosiers. By that time, the state's "naturals" in crops—corn, wheat, and hogs—had been found. Hominy and hogs continue to be good Hoosier fare.

The origin of the nickname "Hoosier" is somewhat vague. One authority maintains that it is derived from "husher," a slang term for a fighter or bully.

As late as the outbreak of the Civil War, nine-tenths of the people lived in rural areas. Few towns had as many as 10,000 residents. Indianapolis (illustration, inside cover), the hub then as now, could claim

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Such delightful tales as "The Little Mermaid" (illustration, below) put this tall, gaunt Dane first among Denmark's literary figures. Andersen's fairy tales were published just before Christmas, nearly every year. They brought him money, fame, the attention of princes, and the adoration of children all over the world. Their enchantment has endured for a century to charm the youngsters of today.

Fyn, the island of Andersen's childhood home, is called the garden of Denmark. On its small farms, half-timber houses rise among neat fields of vegetables and grain, and green pastures where graze the big herds of Denmark's extensive dairy industry. There are still about 2,000 manorial estates scattered about the country, but most of them have been divided up into small holdings and their number grows less every year.

The usual farm averages from 50 to 125 acres. Many of the picturesque old manor houses have been converted into schools. On Fyn are an agricultural school and a physical training college.

Aarhus, Denmark's second city (107,393), on the peninsula of Jutland, is the seat of the nation's newest university. Established in 1928, it is a contrast in age to the University of Copenhagen, which dates from 1479.

NOTE: Denmark appears on the Society's map of Europe and the Near East.

For further information, see "2,000 Miles Through Europe's Oldest Kingdom," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1949; "Bornholm—Denmark in a Nutshell," February, 1945; "On Danish By-Lanes," January, 1940; and "Royal Copenhagen, Capital of a Farming Kingdom," February, 1932.

DONALD McLEISH

A SMALL TOWHEADED DANE SHARES THE HARBOR ROCKS WITH ANDERSEN'S LITTLE MERMAID

Ships sail in and out of Copenhagen harbor and playing children come and go, but Andersen's Little Mermaid, incarnate in bronze, remains tranquilly gazing across the water, rain or shine, war or peace. The suggestion of an American minister to Denmark is said to be responsible for her appropriate location. The statue was originally set up on land.

Bulletin No. 4, March 20, 1950

Three Birds Head List of U.S. Favorites

THE American cardinal, the western meadowlark, and the mockingbird (illustration, cover) are the most popular birds in the United States. They can quote the lawbooks to prove it.

Of the 33 states that have legally adopted an official bird, seven have chosen the cardinal. Virginia, acting early this year, made the latest addition to the cardinal camp which now includes Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Kentucky, first state to vote an official bird, started the cardinal parade back in 1926.

Mockingbird Popular in South

The meadowlark is the favorite of lawmakers for Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming, and thus the top bird west of the Mississippi. It can also claim a fifth state, Oregon, although there it is given its official status by proclamation of the governor, not by action of the legislature.

South of the Mason-Dixon line the leading feathered citizen is that talented songster and mimic, the mockingbird. Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas have given it their vote. It was once South Carolina's favorite, but was deposed in that state in 1948, after a nine-year reign. The Carolina wren was chosen to replace it.

In other states that have made official selections, the variety of birds chosen covers a wider field. Only a few are the choice of more than one state.

The familiar robin (illustration, next page) is one of the few: it represents Connecticut and Michigan. The goldfinch, gay and canary-like, has captured New Jersey and Iowa. The bluebird family also represents two states—Missouri, which honors the eastern bluebird, traditional symbol of happiness; and Idaho, which has chosen the mountain bluebird.

For the nostalgic touch, Alabama may be in a class by itself. The state's choice of the gray and gold-touched yellowhammer is said to have been prompted by the similarity of the bird's coloring to the hues in a Confederate cavalryman's uniform.

California Chooses Wild Bird

Vermont is almost as romantic as Alabama. It has chosen the hermit thrush, which has been called the "American nightingale" because of the exceptional quality of its songs.

The voice of the sportsman plainly has had weight with some legislatures. Pennsylvania has selected the ruffed grouse; California, the valley quail; and South Dakota's favorite bird-citizen is the showy ring-necked pheasant. Delaware's selection is the blue hen.

Arizona's choice of the cactus wren is in keeping with the desert reaches of the southwest. Colorado's favorite is another "natural"—the lark bunting. The black plumage and large white wing patches of this bird make it conspicuous on the state's grassy plains and rocky hillsides. The State of Maine, which also has rocky hillsides, has given its vote to the pert, snow-loving chickadee.

no more than 19,000. The 1940 census allotted the modern capital nearly 400,000; the first seat of government, Vincennes, 18,228.

The site of Indianapolis, near the center of the state, was selected in 1816 when Indiana was admitted to the Union, but the government did not move there until 1825.

By 1900, one-third of the population of the state lived in towns and cities. Farms were producing larger crops, spurred on by Indiana-made agricultural machinery, but farm families were growing smaller. People were moving to the cities. By 1940, these held a majority of the population, although paradoxically, 89 per cent of the total area of the state is in farms.

Indiana maintains its reputation as a great farm state, but the remarkable rise of several manufacturing cities typifies Hoosier 20th century progress on the American industrial scene. Gary, founded in 1906, is the pivot of a great iron and steel empire stretching along most of Indiana's 51-mile Lake Michigan waterfront. Fort Wayne, the state's second city, produces machinery for agriculture, mining, and electrical developments, motor trucks, and oil burners. South Bend, in the northern area near Gary, includes among its output agricultural implements, paints and varnishes, sewing machines, automobiles, wallpaper, and washing machines.

NOTE: Indiana is shown on the Society's map of the Northeastern United States.

For further information, see "Four-H Boys and Girls Grow More Food," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1948; "Mapping the Nation's Breadbasket," June, 1948; and "Indiana Journey," September, 1936.

WILLARD R. CULVER

FROM THIS UNPRETENTIOUS CAPITAL, HARRISON RULED NEARLY ALL THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Timbers from Northwest Territory forest trees built this modest two-room house from which that pioneer area was governed when Vincennes was territorial capital. The historic souvenir of the nation's early days still stands under sheltering trees, but, for the past 80 years, Indiana has been governed from a massive edifice built of the state's own limestone.

Bulletin No. 5, March 20, 1950

Mt. McKinley May Serve Science in New Role

TO THE sport and glory of scaling high peaks, modern science has added a new purpose—the establishment of sites for cosmic-ray research. Bradford Washburn, Boston scientist, recently headed a survey for the Office of Naval Research to consider such a station on Mt. McKinley, in Alaska—the highest point of North America.

The use of a helicopter saved the expedition weeks of time. The craft made it possible to land at various heights on the mountain. It proved that it was practicable to land parties high enough up the slopes to avoid nearly half of the work of climbing over land.

National Geographic Society Cooperated

Below 7,000 feet progress is impeded by raging rivers, rocky valleys and desolate bogs, monstrous mosquitoes, and miles of deep snow and slush. The air approach gives the surveyor a view of the terrain which enables him to land easily in isolated spots. With a theodolite, Washburn was able to select an exact location for the proposed laboratory, at 18,180 feet in Denali Pass, between McKinley's twin peaks.

Since cosmic rays are best observed in rarefied altitudes, studies of the bombardment of the earth by this mysterious force are often made from aircraft. Last fall the National Geographic Society cooperated in upper-air investigations of cosmic-ray secrets over a Canadian outpost settlement on Hudson Bay.

Various ground stations have been established for such research on high mountains in the United States and abroad.

Mt. McKinley's South Peak reaches 20,300 feet. The Alaska monarch is a two-headed giant. Rising in Mt. McKinley National Park, north of Anchorage, it has a secondary North Peak that is more than 19,000 feet high.

Named for McKinley before His Election

The Indians called the mountain "The Great One" and "Home of the Sun." Russian traders in Alaska once spoke of it as "The Big Mountain." But it was not until 1896 that Mt. McKinley was given its present name.

A gold prospector saw the mountain and estimated it to be at least 20,000 feet high. On his return to civilization, he learned of McKinley's nomination, and named his find for the future president of the United States.

The first conquest of Mt. McKinley's heights came in 1910 when two amateur climbers reached the top of North Peak. The summit of South Peak was reached in 1913.

Nearly two decades passed before a party, after a hard and hazardous trip, made the summits of both peaks. This feat in 1932 had a tragic footnote. As the conquerors of the peaks made their descent, they came upon the frozen bodies of two advance members of another party—a group of scientists who were daring Mt. McKinley for its already known high-altitude advantages for cosmic-ray research.

UMI

States are rarely in a hurry to decide on official birds, it would seem. Maryland, for example, placed the Baltimore oriole under protection of the law back in 1882, but did not register its adoption as a state bird on the statute books until 1947.

Fourteen states have not yet made formal choices. Several have birds which are popularly associated with them by tradition or usage, but which still lack full-fledged legal recognition.

NOTE: See also "Wildlife in and near the Valley of the Moon," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1950; "Birds of Timberline and Tundra," September, 1946; "Touring for Birds," June, 1944*; "Birds on the Home Front," July, 1943; "Ambassadors of Good Will," June, 1942*; "Stalking Birds with a Camera," June, 1939*; "Game Birds of Prairie, Forest, and Tundra," October, 1936; "Blithe Birds of Dooryard, Bush, and Brake" (37 paintings), and "Winged Denizens of Woodland, Stream, and Marsh," May, 1934.

ARTHUR A. ALLEN

THE HIGH-SPEED CAMERA CATCHES A MOTHER ROBIN COMING IN FOR A LANDING

With a sleek earthworm clamped firmly in her beak, she glides down to her hungry offspring. Robins, which are true thrushes, feed on insects and small fruits, but worms are their favorite fare. The arrow points to the alula, or false wing. This stands out almost at right angles to the wing, just in front of the tiny first wing feather. A theory of some scientists is that these small feathers are employed to break the air flow and allow the bird to alight more accurately.

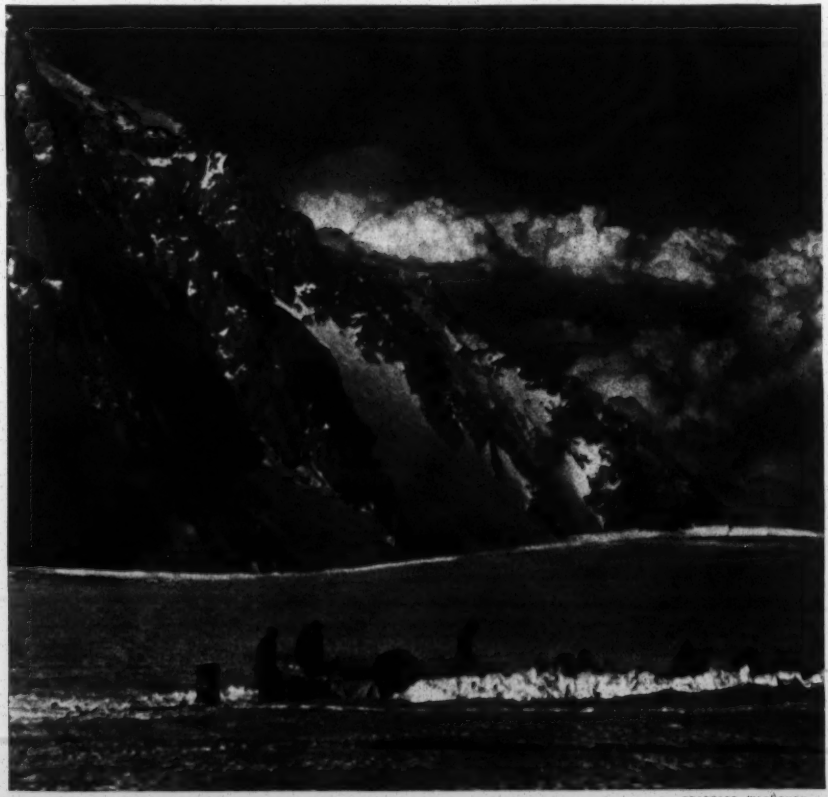
The mountain has another advantage for cosmic study—its relative closeness to the North Magnetic Pole. This position makes it a front seat for observing the relationship between cosmic rays and magnetic influence.

But both height and location add to the dangers and difficulties of using the mountain. A perpetual blanket of snow and ice covers two-thirds of it. Raging storms, deep crevasses, and snow slides are formidable adversaries. Even in summer, temperatures sink to more than 20 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, and winter records have been below –100.

The first complete photographic record of Mt. McKinley was obtained in 1936 on a series of flights made by Bradford Washburn in a survey for the National Geographic Society and Harvard University.

Six years later a ground expedition making U.S. Army tests (illustration, below) reached the summit. And in 1947 a scientific party, in addition to taking various observations and geological collections, set up a temporary cosmic-ray station at about 18,000 feet.

NOTE: Mt. McKinley is shown on the Society's map of Canada, Alaska & Greenland. See also "Over the Roof of Our Continent," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1938.



BRADFORD WASHBURN

SUMMER IN THE STATES IS WINTER ON MT. McKINLEY—USEFUL TO SCIENCE IN WAR AND PEACE

Instead of waiting for winter, the U.S. Army pitched a summer camp on a snow-banked ledge less than half a mile below Mt. McKinley's bleak summit, and took advantage of the wintry weather to make tests of cold-climate equipment. By this maneuver, they saved six months of valuable time.